FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1888.

Throw Out the Mills Bill!

The Secretary of the Treasury now estimates that the surplus will amount to \$155,-000,000 on the first day of next July. This is \$15,000,000 more than the estimate upon which Mr. CLEVELAND based his advice to Congress. There are fifteen million additional reasons for the prompt adoption of an effective measure of tax reduction.

Why, the condition of the streets of New York on Tuesday morning was not more abnormal than that of the Treasury vaults. They are clogged with money. The channels of income are congested. The drifts of gold and silver are piling higher and higher as each week brings accumulation upon accumulation of unuseful revenue drawn from the people by unnecessary taxation.

Mr. MILLE'S bill, now being painfully condered paragraph by paragraph in the House Committee on Ways and Means, proposes to take \$35,000,000 from the internal revenue and \$23,350,000 from the customs revenue by ans of additions to the free list_let us say \$48,000,000 altogether. That much would be a sure reduction. The \$30,000,000 or more which Mr. MILLS expects to shave off by lowering the duties on certain imported articles is a dream of hope rather than a mathematical certainty. Lowering the duties may increase instead of decreasing the reve nue. The result of this part of Mr. MILLE's se is problematical, and Mr. MILLE knows this to be the truth.

Mr. RANDALL'S tariff bill, also before the Committee on Ways and Means for consideration, repeals internal revenue taxation to the amount of \$65,000,000 or \$70,000,000 annually, and revises the customs tariff in a manner designed to decrease the revenu from that source by about \$25,000,000.

The difference between the two bills, there fore, is this: The MILLS bill aims to reduce the revenue by about \$75,000,000, of which perhaps \$48,000,000 is an assured reduction, guaranteed by the nature of the change proposed. The RANDALL bill aims to reduce the annual revenue by about \$95,000,000, of which perhaps \$70,000,000 is a certain reduction, guaranteed by the character of the changes proposed. The minor part of the reduction promised by the MILLS bill, and the major part of the reduction promised by the RANDALL bill, affect those taxes which ought in the nature of things to go first namely, the excise or emergency taxes levied directly upon domestic industries and affording no protection, direct or incidental. to the interests of American producers or

This comparison makes it clear at a glanc that without reference to any theory of free trade or protection, and without reference to any political consideration whatever, Mr. RANDALL'S plan is by far the more effective measure of surplus reduction. The reduction is greater, the reduction is surer, the method of reduction is simpler, while the disturbance to established interests would be incomparably less.

Why, then, should not the Committee on Ways and Means, if they are honest and earnest in their desire to carry out the main recommendation in the President's message discard the MyLLS bill altogether, and devote their time and intellect to the perfec tion of the better of the two plans of prac Weal surplus reduction now before them?

We are quite sure that no pride of author ship, no theoretical bias, and, above all, no foolish personal rivalry ought to preven either Mr. MILLS or the President from giv ing hearty acquiescence to such a change in the line of the committee's operations.

To assume the contrary is to assume that Mr. MILLS and President CLEVELAND are unworthy to be party leaders.

France and the New Emperor.

It is well that at the obsequies of her whilem conqueror France should be repre- in a Government day school, \$53; in a consented. By a magnanimous valediction to the dead she confirms the good will of the living sovereign and touches the heart of Germany. When we bear in mind that one of the first messages of friendship sent from San Remo after Kaiser WILLIAM's death was addressed to President Carnor, we cannot but think the French republic more deeply interested than any other State in the prolongation of the life of the new Emperor.

It is true that the Emperor FREDERICK. large minded, generous, and peaceful as he is believed to be, is, above all, a patriot, and that he never will voluntarily relinquish the two provinces which in 1871 were incorporated in the German fatherland. But must France condemn her thrifty and hardworking children to bear for generations the load of a colossal military establishment, and stand prepared to jeopard her national existence for the dim prospect of regaining Alsace and a section of Lorraine? Is the recovery of the lost territory really essential to her dignity and prosperity, to her selfrespect and her retention of a place of honor among the great powers of Europe?

Let us see what light is thrown by history upon such questions. The France of Francis L included neither Alsace nor Lorraine, nor Franche Comté, nor Nice and Savoy, nor the Roussillon, nor Avignon and Orange, nor the Three Bishoprics, nor much of what is now French Flanders and Artois; no, nor even Calais town. Nevertheless, she held her own against the vast dominions of CHARLES V., which, relatively, constituted a far mightier empire than that reared by BISMARCK. So, too, under Louis XIV. France possessed the egemony of Europe, although the whole of Alsace was not acquired until nearly forty years after he had personally taken up the reins of government, and although the duchy of Lorraine was not gained till near the close of the reign of his great-grandson, or only a little more than a century ago.

There may be other and more congenial fields for French expansion than in Alsace, whose inhabitants never learned to use the French tongue with correctness or with fluency. There, for instance, are the Frenchspeaking cantons of Switzerland and the French-speaking provinces of Belgium, which indeed were parts of France under NAPOLEON I. Who can say that France has not more to win by the friendship and fellowship of Germany than by persisting in her recent implacable attitude? And who, recalling the amazing historical transformations in French policy-as, for instance, the abrupt alliance with Austria in 1756 after more than two centuries of warfare—can regard as impossible another sudden revolution in her foreign relations?

A combination of this sort is believed to have been projected by M. JULES FERRY. and the scheme has since shared the discredit of its advocate. But it might be looked upon more favorably were Frenchmen once convinced that the ruler of Germany was oere well-wisher, and would gladly help them to compensation in some other quarter for the irrevocable surrender of Metz saburg. Unquestionably it would be a blessing to the Continent could France and Germany be linked by the bonds of common

such a change be more welcome to any of the inhabitants of Europe than to the millions of frugal, tolling peasants who form the one and sinew of the French nation.

But, however acceptable to Frenchmen may be the kindly overture of the new Emperor, it is their misfortune that they cannot build upon it hopes of stable reconciliation and of toint advancement. The concord of France and Germany remains a dream, for the high-minded sovereign, who might have effected it, is doomed. What casts a deeper shadow on the outlook is the fact that the successor of an Emperor already moribund is deemed of all men least likely to be swayed by humanitarian and chivalrous motives.

Schools for the Indians.

The passage by the Senate of the bill to provide for the education of Indian children, and its prospective enactment by the House open new prospects for the rising generation of the aborigines. The bill makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to establish under proper regulations, an industrial boarding school on every reservation which contains 500 or more adult Indians.

But it must be understood that the Government already has a very large school establishment for the Indians. At the last annual returns to the Indian Bureau there were 68 boarding schools, with a capacity of 5,055 pupils, an enrollment of 5,484, and an average attendance of 4,111, costing \$548,787. There were also 90 day schools, with a capacity of 3,135 pupils, an enrollment of 3,115, and an average attendance of 1,896, costing \$59,679. Then there were eight industrial training schools, five of them directly managed by the bureau, and the eight having an aggregate capacity of 2,005 pupils, an enrollment of 2,137, and an average attendance of 1,828, costing the Government \$318,336. Be sides all these, there were conducted under contract with the Indian Bureau, mainly by religious organizations, 41 boarding and 20 day schools, the former having an averag attendance of 2,081 pupils, and costing the Government \$228.446 and the latter having an average of 604 nunils, and costing \$10,777

Putting all these statistics together, we have an aggregate of 227 schools, with a capac ity of 13,766 pupils, an enrollment of 14,333, and an average attendance of 10,520. Or these schools the Government expended during the last fiscal year \$1,166,025.57, besider the expenditures for construction and repairs of buildings, the transportation of punils and sundry miscellaneous items.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Government is by no means neglecting this part of its duty toward the red men. It also helps support an Indian pupil at Howard University, another at Wayland Seminary, a third in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania University, a fourth at the Philadelphia Woman's Medical College, and a fifth at the Lincoln Institute of Chester. There are also Indian schools supported by religious socie ties, while the foregoing enumeration does not include the schools maintained by the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory and those of the New York Indians.

Nevertheless, the statistics of population show that with all these schools combined there are not facilities enough for educating all the Indian children. The present meas ure is one contemplating compulsory education, so that if it is enacted, the statistics of attendance will show a very great increase during the next few years. The remarkable advance made during the last half a dozen years is told by the annual gains. The boarding schools which in 1882 numbered 71, with an average attendance of 2.755, had increased in 1887 to 117, with an average attendance of 8,020; while the day schools increased in the same period from 54 to 110, and their average attendance from 1,311 to 2,500.

Commenting on these statistics in his last

annual report, Commissioner ATKINS declares that "the Indian can be educated equally with the white or the colored man," and that the average annual cost decrease from year to year. This cost last year for each pupil in a Government boarding school was \$170: in a contract boarding school, \$130: tract day school, \$30. It must not be inferred that the contract schools are the cheaper The difference is due to the fact that the private societies supply the deficiencies in the latter from their own funds. There would be more pupils attending these schools but for the limits fixed by law for the cost of the buildings. The maximum allowed for erecting a day school building is \$600. In many localities this is entirely sufficient. But where, as is the case on some reservations, the materials must be hauled a long distance, while labor is also hard to procure, even a building for only sixty pupils cannot be put up for that sum. Congress, which is so extravagant in appropriations for some public buildings, is frugal in this important matter. Quite as insufficient sometimes, for the same causes, is the maximum of \$10,000 allowed for a boarding school building, since this requires dormitories as well as school rooms, and includes the furniture. Hence, as the Indian Commissioner remarks in his report, children all ready to attend on no fewer than four reservations are kept out of school, because no bids within the \$10,000 limit could be obtained, after wide advertising, for erecting

the necessary buildings. The hopes of the Indian race are largely centred in the education of the young. Experience has shown it to be possible to bring them up with new ideas and ambitions. Even as a measure of wise economy in preparing the red men for citizenship, and putting an end to costly wars, this measure has peculiar claims upon the consideration

Mayor Hewitt and the Aldermen. On Wednesday the Board of Aldermen decided, by a vote of seventeen to one, to op-pose certain bills favored by Mayor HEWITT and now in various states of consideration before the Legislature. A committee was appointed to present and represent the opposition of the Aldermen to these bills. among which are the Rapid Transit bill, the bill giving the Commissioner of Public Works the power to repave streets without authority from the Board of Aldermen, and the bill providing that Police Justices shall

be lawyers and members of the bar. These are bills in regard to which public opinion evidently varies. They have the strongest kind of support, however, in the fact that they are favored by Mayor HEWITT, whose devotion to the interests of this town, or what he believes to be those interests, is as great as his courage and intelligence are

undoubted. The members of the Board of Aldermen are also active in their desire for the prosperity of the metropolis; but in opposing the bills proposed or advocated by the Mayor they seem rather anxious lest the remaining powers of the Board of Aldermer should be impaired or removed than actuated by pure regard for the government of New York city New York city. We say this without any reference to the merits of the bills which the Mayor supports and the Aldermen reject. And we say that the Aldermen would occupy a more dignified position if st and mutual good will. Nor would | they were to go to Albany as the defenders

of the interests of the city, and not the anxlous asserters of their own functions. The Mayor has vetoed their acts in some regards, and so they want to veto his in others. The Board of Aldermen will not increase its impressiveness in this community by opposing the Mayor for the cake of getting square with him. Its members are, of course, fully entitled to their own opinion about public measures, and that opinion may be correct; but when it is mixed up with personal retali ation or corporate self-satisfaction, the people may not care so much for the Aldermen do. There have Mayors of New York against been whom the Aldermen were right in maintaining their opinion, and if they think they are right as against Mayor Hewirr, why, all right. But the mere effect, upon the importance of the Board of Aldermen, of certain measures now before the Legislature is not, or ought not to be, a controlling reason why those measures should be rejected. The Board of Aldermen is a useful body, but we suppose that this city would be able to exist n comfort and prosperity even if the Board of Aldermen were not. And as far as legisation at Albany or at the City Hall is conperned, all that the people want is that it should be for the general benefit. They are not interested in controversies between the Mayor and Aldermen or in the disposition of

The Sun's Progress.

the latter to magnify their office.

The demand for THE SUN this week, over and above the heavy morning orders, is greater than ever before in THE SUN's history. Neither great political events nor great disasters ever brought about such an extra demand as has prevailed during the last few days for THE SUN'S unparalleled bliggard editions.

It may be added, and our friends will learn it with pleasure, that THE SUNDAY Bun reached on last Sunday and the preceding Sunday the largest sales that it has ever enjoyed, without even the exception of a single day, since it was first established. The orders received so far for the edition of next Sunday indicate a still more notable norease, and we shall certainly receive even neavier accessions as fast as the mails are refetablished.

THE SUNDAY SUN, however, is probably the most remarkable newspaper that modern journalism has yet produced, and it is therefore not so strange as it otherwise might appear, that it should enjoy such a prosperous and continuous growth.

That sturdy old soldier and inexorable military critic. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH, contributed to the North American Review for Feb ruary a very readable and truthful article under the title of "The Genius of Battle." An anonymous writer contributes, under the same title, an article to the March number of the Review, the purport of which is to show that SMITH'S purpose was to belittle GRANT and

This appears to be a very grave misconcer tion. Gen. SMITH never seeks to conceal the purpose of his attack, and had he been going for GRANT or SHERMAN, he would have done it in a way that nobody could have misunder stood. Besides, the attentive reader of his essay will not fail to perceive that its point was to show that ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who ommanded the rebel army and was killed in the flush of victory at Shiloh, had the true genius of battle, and that his successor on that field, Gen. Braurroard, had it not. The question whether Grant and Sherman also had the genius of battle has nothing to do with the

Being in the hands of Providence, we must be grateful for evils averted as well as for benefits conferred. How many thousands of live and millions of property were saved from Mon

We were very lucky to escape a conflagration under the circumstances. If one had started, the Fire Department could hardly have preented it from becoming general

Let us be grateful that we had provisions at hand in the city when the lines of supply were blocked; that we had no great fires, to which the engines could not have been taken that there was such a small loss of life in ou streets by the storm; that the good humor and pluck of the people were in the ascendant amid all trials; and that we are recovering so rapidly from the misfortunes brought upon us by the uncontrollable elements.

It is had enough to have the Nutmeg State and the Hoosier State and the Keystone State and the Granite State and the Badger State and the like, but if the name of the Blizzard costly stigms for the settlers out there.

The World continues to devote its columns chiefly to the publication of blizzard news that it didn't get, and the story of how its reporter didn't get it. Its particular feature yesterday morning was a three-column account of how its famous "snowshoe brigade" went to succor snow-bound passengers and bring the news from stalled trains on the roads above the city and to reach and rescue Coney Island. The story is a trifle obscure in parts, but it seems clear that the Central Bailroad part of the brigde reached the terminus of the Sixth Avenu Elevated Railroad in gallant style, and there borrowed a lantern and set out on its mission of discovery and mercy. As nearly as car e ascertained from what the World prints it seems that the brigade, when it did and a stalled train, valorously rescued the passengers by letting them haul it aboard thaw it out, and give it something to drink and eat, while it got the news back to the World by the brave and ingenious method of staying on the train and waiting for the relief engines to come and haul it back to the city.

The feats of the Coney Island detachment were even more astounding, and when a Sun was on his way back, passed it, it had been so far oceanward as to find a man who said the island was still there, and was resolutely and gallantly trudging homeward, with its snowshoes over its shoulders, and its news, doubt less, in its inside pocket, all ready to be printed in the World some time next week.

Meantime THE SUN, which had printed a day before most of the news which the World's snowshoe brigade didn't get, was receiving through its special Atlantic cable facilities the only genuine news from Boston that was print ed in this city yesterday morning; by its special Sound steamer facilities, the only news that had been received since Sunday from Connecticut, including despatches from New Haven Hartford, Bridgeport, Meriden, Danbury, Waterbury, Middletown, Norwalk, and a dozen other places in all parts of the State; over its special telegraph and telephone wires to Phila-delphia, a detailed account of the disasters delphia, a detailed account of the disasters to shipping and loss of lives at Delaware Breakwater and other points on the coast; by its ship news facilities, information that the pilot boat W. H. Starbuck had collided with a steamer far out at sea during the storm and was probably lost, and through various other facilities of the get-there sort which THE SUN always has on hand for use in emergencies, a mass of other importan failed entirely to get. Possibly it may have some of it in a day or two, when the trains get to running and the rest of its snowshoe brigade are brought back to town.

weird scrambling of a newspaper office snowed under by an unexpected combination of news and blizzard and the systematic work of an office with means at its disposal to meet any emergency, and a staff trained to use those seans to the best advantage, is as wide as th difference between doing a thing and not

ioing it. We presume that the anti-Mongolian Caliornians are satisfied with the prospect of the Senate's approval of the new treaty with the Chinese Emperor for the stoppage of emigration from his dominions to this country. The Chinese Government has for some years favored the policy laid down in the treaty, and has recently striven to enforce it, while at the same time desiring that we should prohibit fts subjects from landing on our shores. After the confirmation of the treaty Congress will doubtess adopt some measure to prevent the incom ing of Chinamen who take ship at the British port of Hong Kong. Thus the Chinese ques ion will be closed, and the anti-Chinese agita tors will find relief.

The syndicate of journals leagued with THE BUN for the mutual communication of cable despatches and other special news is eviently a big thing and a growing. It includes loston, New York, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, and the whole boundless West, with sev aral counties yet to be heard from.

A little snowbird from the Twin Cities hispers that the Hon. IGNISPATUUS DONNELLY is a candidate for the seat in the Senate now occupied by the Hon. DWIGHT M. SABIN. There are a good many disputed passages in the great olio of Mr. DONNELLY's ambitions, and so it is perhaps vain to speculate upon what a figure he would be in the Senate chamber, and whether he would be but a cipher. For our own part we should like to see him there for the purpose if no other, of verifying our own suspicion that the Congressional Record is written, though not at present claimed, by the Hon. HENRY W. BLAIR of New Hampshire. The intrinsic evience afforded by the enormous duiness of that unblication is of itself almost convincing proof of our theory; but it would be interesting to have an ingenious cryptologist like Mr. Dox-KELLY examine the Record and BLAIR.

The managers of the Brotherhood of Lo comotive Engineers should have got ahead of he managers of the Burlington Ballroad Com pany in offering a reward for the arrest of the day last tried to damage ecomotive and fired a revolver into a switch angine at Galesburg, Ill. The Brotherhood have been anxious to get hold of any man who should attempt to injure the company's property or interfere with the engineers who took the places vacated by the Brotherhood's memers. It would be a feather in the Brother hood's cap to arrest and bring to punishment he villains who sought to blacken their repu tation at Galesburg.

We present our compliments to the reporters of THE SUN, individually and collectively, and renew the assurance of our mos distinguished consideration. It was a tremen dous blizzard, and they were equal to the even

There will not be the slightest need of the services of the Brooklyn police to-morrow in preventing a collision between the two riva branches of the Ancient Order of Hibernian which are to march in procession. The process ionists will be peaceful and brotherly under he genial smiles of the good Saint PATRICK.

It was at one time averred that Mr. HIRAN PIGMAN, who untwisted the mortal coil of that famous Kentucky magistrate, Judge Chaid dead, however, it is reported, but merely play ng an hallucinatory and a howling episod with delirium tremens. This conclusive eviience that Mr. Pigman is perfectly normal once more will be very grateful to the community.

We are grateful to the philanthropists of Boston who were ready, in the early part of the week, to take means of relieving us from the amine with which they had heard threatened. The apprehensions which they ntertained had no existence in this city. which, in fact, was well supplied with nationes nd provisions. The sympathetic chord appears to have been touched in our favor in nany of the distant places from which we have begun to procure our regular news. We appreciate the spirit of these compatriots, all of whom are evidently in love with New York,

Some of our fellow citizens ought to put their experiences of the blizzard in the shape of affidavits. Even a man's own children vet unborn will be apt to suspect that pop is draw ing the long bow when, in the far-off hereafter e calls up the memories of blizzardism in New York in the year 1888. Let him take time by the forelock and swear to the facts while yet they are fresh in his mouth.

A good many of our contemporaries in different parts of the country are commenting with interest on the circumstance that some shares in the joint stock company, which pub ishes THE SUN, sold the other day at a hand some advance on their original cost. As the Macon Sunday Times remarks, "this does not look as though THE SUN was dead or in decay." It does not indeed, and for the last quarter of a century this journal has never either the one or the other. Never has it been more alive than now, and nover has its prosperity been so solid or its future so encourage ing to the friends of genuine, Democratic, American journalism. We renew to the Macon iday Times the assurance of our most dis tinguished consideration, and long may it wave

The thousands of Italian snow clearers at work this week have shown up to their credit. They are short in stature, but very hardy, They work steadily, though not rapidly, all the day long. They handle very well the simple tools of their labor. They do not need much bossing. They are patient and sober. In short, they are excellent workmen, who have honestly earned all that they have been paid for their services to the city.

We see by the exchanges that are now eaching us from various parts of the country, how the papers of the outlying United State sed New York during the days of its incarcer ation. They look as though they had been eu off from the fountains of thought and intelligence and news and philosophy and humor Now again they can enjoy the happy days when they draw their supplies from the mails reach them from the metropolis of mind and

How beautiful both SUNS looked yesterday morning when they shone over the town, one of them diffusing genial warmth and the other intellectual light and cheer. Happy New York, happy under the rays of two such Suss

Judging from the humorous condolence ent to blizzard-buffeted New York by certain citizens of Minnesota and Dakota, some of the people of the Northwest are as fresh as its winter climate.

A Carolina Impression of Mr. Cleveland.

From the Raleigh Obse When the President was at Weldon a large oreved shook hands with him. Among them was a countryman, who, tall and lank, took his stand in front of the President, and, as he shook his hand, said:
"Well, and are you the President?"

"Yes," said Mr. Claveland, "I am the President." "Yeal," said Mr. Claveland, "I am the Fresident,"
"Well, I have roted for many a President, but I never
seed one before." And as he stood looking at him all
over, up and down, and from one side to the other, he
exclaimed: "Well, you are a whopper, in fact." Whereupon the President smiled, and Mrs. Cloveland, who was
near by, laughed until she cried.

The New Cape. From the London Court Journal.

The cape worn by Sarah Bernhardt in La reace is being copied for wear in the spring in broths silks. Its peculiarity is the high collar, which is shaped to the need without any seam going round it; the collar is cut all in one with the cape. It is very smart-looking for these when it smit. PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

A New Machine Preparing for the Bistribe WATERTOWN, March 10.—The machine is now getting in its work in promulgating reform of the simous pure kind in northern New York. Every Governmen officeholder in this section of the country has received

the following enters. Chairman. Lawrence Cardner, Chairman. Henry L. Biscoe, Treasurer, C. W. Bennett, Se-Bussay or Fournest Investment, secteary

Bussay or Fournest Investment, N. W.

512 Known street, N. W.

Washingtone, D. C., March I. 1888.

Daaz Six: The object of this organization is to aid it
the distribution of papers and documents discussing the
political questions and issues of the day from a Demo cratic standpoint.

To effectually accomplish this result we desire the name of every voter receiving mail at the different Post Offices in your town.

Nesers. Thomas S. Benedict, I. H. Maynard, and other representative Democrats here, who are in service synaphy with this movement, have referred us to you as the most competent and reliable person to furnish the sign of voters required.

host competent and reasons present the formation of voters required.
If you kindly send us such a list, giving the Post address of each voter, and indicating opposite his a the party to which he belongs, thus: D. for Demo-la, for Republican, F. for Prohibitionias, and L. for C. Where there may be more than one voter in an in-belonging to the same party, but one name need e given.

If the preparation of full lists should require much line, send partial lists from time to time, until all have seen included.

If you do not have the information at hand, please
if you do not have the information at hand, please
sonter with parties who may be able to furnish it.
Your active cooperation in our werk is earnestly inwited, and you will confer a great favor by an early re-

Address as above.

Very respectfully,

C. W. BREEFE, Secretary. From this circular it can be readily seen that the Administration is cetting ready to flood the country with samphlets filled with Mr. Cleveland's message, his tariff reform views, and other literature calculated to stim modence in the regular Democratic organia either county or State. It carries on its work at Wash ington totally disregarding the State committees.

At a recent meeting here, to consider the feregoing sircular and secure for the Administration literary, burean the necessary information asked for none bu

William R. Morrison as the Democratic Candidate for Vice-President

From the Times, Champingn, III., Harch 10. No man, whatever his claims or praten-sions, ought to be permitted to stand in the way of a great party which is charged with the welfare and happiness of a whole people. If, how-ever, the place is to come to lilinois, Cel. William B. Norrison is the man who is square up to the notch; who, for sixteen years, has conrageonaly, at times almost along early everybody else was wrong; fought by all the ons of cavital, and, to some extent, by his own part , he never flinched; he could not be allured by the plandishments of wealth, nor be made afraid by the threats of power. He made the platform to which Mr leveland's message has so irrevocably committed the Democratic party. Plain in manners frank in speech ithout concealment or veneer, wise in council, with a rofeund knowledge of public affairs, whose very name has passed into a synonyme of integrity; a veteran sol dier of two wars, but a statesman in peace, the logic of spects equipped for the Presidency itself.

Young Ladles to Take Part in the Canvas From the Champaign Times.

GREENSBURG, Pa., March 7.-Efforts are being made by the young Democratic ladies of this place for the organization of a Frances Cleveland marching club, for the purpose of taking an active part in the coming Presidential election. The club will be composed of some of the leading young ladies of this place, and will be uniformed tastefully, each wearing a white silk badge with a picture of Mrs. Cieveland engraved on it. They will be furnished with torches made especially for the ion, and will turn out at every political procession and will be drilled in the manual of arms and marchin uvres by skilled drill masters. ons are to be started throughout the county.

Protectionist Democrats and Mr. Cleveland CLEVELAND, March 15.-Martin A. Foran. five years. He is eminent in that wing of the Demo cratio party which opposes the Cleveland-Cartisle posi tion on the tariff question. He represents the protec-tion Democrata and in speaking for them he prophesies a very lively time in the forthcoming National Conven

"If the Demogratic party, in Convention assembled, said he, "should adopt a platform on the basis of Green Cleveland's message, there would be no hope for its suc-cess. We should certainly lose New Jersey, Connecti cut North Carolina, Virginia, and very likely New York. The heavy Irish vote in New York city would b

"But hazn't that message been generally accepted at the doctrine of the party of which Grover Cleveland is the head !"

"I do not regard Cleveland as the head of the Den cratic party. I do not know that he has ever arrogated that leadership to himself. I wish you to understan that I am a Cleveland man, but that is because he is a good executive and administrative officer. His views however expressed, are but the views of Grover Cleve land only, and are not to be saddled on the back which is ever ready to reciprocate good deeds | table) "that the President is but the executive officer o this nation, and is chosen to administer the laws as Confealous of its prerogatives that, in all the history of this country, no President of the United States has ever been on the floor of either House or even in the Pres the President, never."

"If not in accordance with the President's views what is the probable platform of the coming Nat

"I believe the platform of 1884 will be readopted in its general features. I expect however, that on this tariff question there will be a hot contest. Undoubtedly the free traders of the Cleveland-Carliale stamp will labor to slip in their free-trade plank. But they will have a hard time doing it, and I believe the better judgment of mary time doing it, and I occave the social judgment of the leaders of the party will prevent any such suicidal policy. In case of the adoption of such a platform." Mr. Foran added, after a moment's pause, "there could be little deubt of the party's disastrous defeat. For myself, never support it."

From the Austin Dally Dispatch.

No amount of gush or bluster can disguise the fact that a very large element of the Democratio party in Texas are dissatisfied with the Administration of Mr. Cleveland, and that dissatisfaction has not been lessened by his unwise and unpatriotic demand to crush an important industry in which a large number of or people are engaged, simply to augment the profits of th orthern and Eastern manufacturers and strengther his claim upon them for political support.

Nor is this dissatisfaction confined alone to those engaged in the wool industry. The people of Texas exocted much from the man whom they honored with the magnificent majority of 150,000 votes; they have reserved nothing. The glorious triumph of 1884 has proved but a barren victory. Under a hypocritical plea of snivel service and reform and retremehment, known and arowed enemies of the Democratic party have bee oppored with and retained in office.

While it may be true that the opposition to Mr. Cleve-

land has crystallised into no organised form, the leaven is working, and will yet assume tangible shape. Mr. Cleveland can no longer be defined at the expense of such Democrate as Samuel J. Randall, David B. Hill, Abram S. Hewitt, and men who, like them, fought the behind the coartails of a substitute or growing corpulant over the rich proceeds and pickings of insignificant but remunerative local offices.

In proper time public men in whom the people of Texas have the utmost faith and most unbounded configurations. The proper time public hemselves on the subject. When

dence will express themselves on the subject. When men like our honored Governor, Lawrence Sulliva Rosa and Barnet Gibbs our distinguished ex-Lieutenant lovernor, and the leader and exponent of all that i rogressive in the Democratic party, speak, the peop of Texas will not be slow to listen and heed. They may not favor Governor Hill or Mr. Randall, but they will not ondemn them in order to elevate and delfy Mr. Cle

The bones of the Hill boom may bleach the barren praries of Texas, but the seed will not enrich the soil to fructify and strongthen the roots of an 'Administration whose impulse has been directed toward a selfah and personal aggrandizement, and whose every public act has been directed toward securing the rel and reelection of its chief.

Samuel J. Randall In Toxas From the Austin Daily Dispatch. The Dispatch sincerely desires Democratic

success in the national contest, and for that reason op-poses the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. It would pre-fer to see that matchiese commoner, samuel J. Randall, selected as the standard bearer, though it would freely support Hill, Hewitt, or any other man that had a fight-ing chance of being elected. Mr. Cleveland has not.

Puglilists and Newspapers.

From the Utica Burning Heruid
The puglists live and will have their contests. That is not all of it. The community will read shout them. The critics who complain of such reports will not pass over them, but will turn from sermons and will not pass over them, but will turn from sermons and foreign and domestic politics so follow the rounds of the champions. That is the reason why the reports are printed. People will insist on knowing what is going on, and while the newspapers are making the world better, they must hold the mirror up to show what it is now.

A MILLION FOR THE MILITIA.

Efforts to Increase the Annual Appropria-tion of Congress for Arms and Equipments, WASHINGTON, March 15,-Although the ast Congress doubled the old appropriation made each year for the militia, there is thought to be some prospect of securing a further increase during the present session. The argument is that, supposing the amount of \$200,000. riginally provided by the act of April 23, 1808. to have been at that time a proper one, not less Accordingly a bill has been introduced into the making the annual appropriation hereafter \$1,000,000.

The population of the country eighty years ago was only 8,000,000; now it is probably seven times as much. The settled area of the country has enormously increased since then while the wealth to be protected and the resources have increased far more in proportion than the population. If we should compare the militia expenditure of \$200,000 in 1808 with the total annual Government expenditures of that period, it would be found that \$1,000,000 bears' a smaller proportion to the total outlays of the Government to-day.

So on every ground it is thought that th annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 can be defended, more especially as there is now a Treasury surplus to deal with. Besides this sum was the one originally fixed by the National Guard Association and others interested in the militia, several years ago, as being suited to the necessities of our citizen soldiery. After a number of sessions had passed without securing the desired legislation, it was substantially concluded to renew it with the sum of \$600,000. fixed instead. Mr. Sewell's bill appropriating that amount was passed by the Senate. The House, however, cut it down to \$400,000, and rather than miss the great advantage of breaking up the old law of 1808, this was accepted. Many passages from the writings of the early statesamen of the republic are cited to show that Congress ought to build up the militia. On this point Jeferson was emphatic:

I am for relying for internal defence on our militia. annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 can be de

On this point denerson was emphatic:

I am for relying for internal detence on our militis
solely, till actual invasion, and for such naval force
only as may protect our coasts and harbors from such
deprediations as we have experienced, and not for a
standing army in time of peace, which may overswe
the public sentiment.

deprelations as we have experienced, and not for a standing array in time of peace, which may overswe the public sentiment.

In his first inangural address Jefforson spoke of "a well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war until regulars may relieve them." Madison in his first inaugural address exhorted the people to remember that "an armed and trained militia is the firmest bulwark of republics; that without standing armies their liberty can never be in danger, nor with large ones safe." Washington in his farswell address warned his countrymen to "svoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments which are inauspicious to liberty." Franklin was for relying entirely upon the militia. Knox, the author of one of the earliest of the militia bills, declared that "a standing army cannot in peace be considered friendly to the rights of human nature." In short, scores of similar utterances could be cited from the fathers of the republic to show that they proposed to maintain the militia in the greatest possible efficiency as the true defence of the country. This purpose caused them to confer upon Congress the power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia."

Whatever may be the result of the present movement to enlarge the appropriation, this seems to be the wisest and most practicable method for Congress to take in any increased efficiency that it may be disposed to lend to the militia. Several other methods of aid have been suggested which, though well meant, will probably do more harm than good.

ALBANY GOSSIP.

Any of the members of the present Assembly who may e defeated for renomination or redisction have a bri liant example before them in the fate of Charles Smith who represented the Eighth district for four years, and until he and John J. O'Brien quarrelled. When Smith aft the Amembly he had trouble in scraping togethe shough money to start a saloon, as he had hard luck th last month he was in Albany. He leased a house nea Rasex Market and invested part of his cash in silver do lars, with which he paved the floor. It took less than 1,000 of them, and they made a big show. The free advertising he got boomed the place, and many men went there to stand on the silver dollars. Smith is now fatter and more prosperous than over he has been before. He is making over \$300 a month clear profit. He sublets the upper floors of his house for enough to pay back house \$2,400 rent. Notwithstanding all this richness at his very door, he says he is going to run for Assembly again.

Mr. Smith has an idea borrowed from his saloon which he offers free to the Commission which has charge of the ceiling. It is to put up a plain wooden ceiling and stud it with all hinds of coins. There would be space rnough to have the largest collection of coins in the country displayed in the ceiling. The State could bu ete sets of pennics, nickels, dimes quarters ollars, eagles, and so on, and have them artis tically arranged in a proper setting over the heads of the Assemblymen. This would make the ceiling as at ractive to the tramp as to the nun

Senator Gilbert Deane is raising a reprobensible face looked over fifty. The moustache is growing ou like a black shoe brush. It detracts from his dignity

Subway Commissioner Hess has a cape that cause smiling at pretty girls, which, as he looks fifteen years younger than he is he has a perfect right to do. In a moment of inadvertence he had a caue made with a fac-simile of his autograph six inches long in raise letters on the handle. Now, when he makes a visit to Albany and sits smiling on the side benches in the As-sembly, the raised letters on his cane can be seen ten feet off, and they at once betray him. Everybody in Albany has heard of Mr. Hess, and knows that he is inventing practical jokes all the time. So when the girls see the handsome man with the labelled cane they

Gen. Henry A. Barnum has worn a sabre for a scart pin ever since the war. He carries a number of Confederate bullets in him, and his friends have suggeste hat he should have one of them dug out and mounted, The extent to which a credulous man will go is shown by the fact that ex-Senator Warner Miller believes that Mr. T. C. Platt is for him for Governor, and is trying to have his friends in the Senate help Mr. Platt

Mr. C. M. Depew does not seem to be as loving toward Mr. T. C. Platt as Mr. Platt might wish. The dis ively New York Central Senators are in the anti-Plat fold, and ne Platt allurements have been able to draw them thence.

Letters to Mayor Hewitt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I believe that every man and woman who has wrote or may write to the Mayor in defence or offence of his action in refusing to take a day off to review the St. Patrick's De the newspapers criticining them and their motives. To gether they are a lot of idiots and cranks, which proves that the fools are not yet all dead, but are living and in reasing all the time.

No one with any common sense need question the

Mayor's action in this matter. The appointed committee of the Irish societies waited on his Honor and invited him to review the parade. He declined for very groot reasons—that he could not spare the time from his official duties. He did not believe that because Mayors it past years had consented that he should follow precedent. He did not intend any disrespect to our Irish fellow-citizens or their descendants by giving this committee a negative answer.

dent. He did not means any constant by giving this committow-citisens or their descendants by giving this committow-citisens or their descendants by giving this committoward the committee the second of the committee of a committee of the c

Can a Street Car Carry a Man for S 1.5

From the Chicago Mail. Was it not a decided blunder on the part of the Harrison-Weeks Famourger Street Car Company to publish at the annual meeting of the corporation this reek that it costs but 3.98 cents, including interest or capital results a passenger that patronizes the line? The company collects five cents from each pas-senger. This permits a profit nearly equal to 33% per

A private letter received at the Times office from Italy says that Mr. Siame exhibits every appearance of rapidly declining physical powers. He is always the observed of observers when Americans are about, and when he sees himself the special object of the gaze of the control of his countrymen, he straightens himself up and trie to appear vigorous and in the best of spirits, but the af-fectation is easily detected.

Georgia Lovers Married Under a Street Lamp.

From the Ramilton Jos A novel marriage occurred in Chipley on the sight of the 3d. John Wright and Laura Satterwhite were united in marriage at 10% o'clock at sight under the light of the atreet lamp, between the hotel and the

lepet, H. A. Goodman officiating. Beston's Gratitude. From the Buston Transcript

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

One of the wiscet and most genial centleme of this ountry is Mr. Daniel Birby, the veteran book ish Fifty years ago, when he was established in lowell, he had the courage to bring out "Göthe's Conformations With a Child," one of the most entertaining toks in the whole school of Göthe literature. Now in is ripe old age he resides in New York, spends his sumjers in London, where he is an honered member of the George's Club, and his winters at that delights research, has Christian, between Mobile and New Orlean, on the Onli of Mexico. We are sorry to learn that a met with an accident a few days ago which results in a serious sprain of the right ankle; but his surgeo now says that

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he will be out in a faw days.

The most loquacious member of the stock Exchange is according to the vertice of his falls members. Mr. T. Stanley Vanderhoef, the specialistin Union Facilio. He is a small man physically, but he makes up all he may lack in that respect by his voltabilty. He live where up in Connecticut, and has no been seek of from by his Wall street admirers (noe last fin fity. He lives some from by his wan street admirers good like manually. In consequence, some wag started (the steep yesterday of a distressing incident upon the New Haven road—of a train load of forty persons, more of loss, who had been discovered dead. Only one had espaged. The exception was Stanley, who had talked the others to death during the weary hours that the train had been stalled, and the could not escape. It is further related that Stanley the could not escape. It is further related that Stanley this started for a house near by, presumably seeking niw worlds to conquer; that he nearly persisted in the drist, but was dug out, nearly frozen stiff, by his prospective audience, who found his lips still moving. A more cultul wittelism, however, was the reported despatch form another member of the Board who is also enjoyin enforced absence from the street in his Connecticut was. It is said to have read: "Wind blowing 100 mile as hour. Stanley Vanderhoef only ten miles in the le'

Mr. Gladstone is now to take his turn in demochin Rabert G. Ingersoll, the most fameus Americantendant ant of the Christian system of which Gladute is a champion. The British statesman will work Freig-ious batteries through an American magazine at May. Letters received in this city from Mrs. Nins w Rom'ts
Spies of Chicago are explicit in the controdicts of the
rumor that she has been preparing to approx an
actress. She broods over the fate of the Architect

The Twillight Club's subject of deb How Would you Edit a Dally Rowan one of the great questions of the times. Out we wisw of the subject, which is entertained by a maily host of other people also, can be ascertained by a wall, outother people also, can be ascertained by a gatul, occ-tinuous, and intelligent study of all the gree of Tran Sux. It makes us happy to know that anany mem-bers of the Twilight Club are daily engaged this prodibers of the Twilight Club are dally engag

If the clearing off of the snow had been to the ma-tive Americans in New York, it is proble that less progress in the work than we now bed would have

It may be taken for sure that Bienrick's filmess h genuine, not merely diplomatic. Alfrenders of Dr. Busch's book are aware that the Grann Chancetter has long been afflicted with many ements, and that his big physical frame is rarely er in a sound condition. A German-warriean medial practitioner is this city, who knows the facts of Bisarck's case, may be is fully aware of his liability to saden death by applexy, and that his physicians had recently become more than ordinarily waterful of his symptoma. We has also become more careful o himself, and more prudent in his table habits than hunself, and more prudent in his table habits than hunself to be. He is a man of highly emotional natures well as of alority man of highly emotional nature as well as of atomit temper, and is doubtless profoudly depressed by the old Kaiser's death. He is 73 yearsof age.

The project of raising a public satue of Henry Begh. s suggested by Recorder Smyth is likely to b out. His friends, who have already conferred of the subject, are abundantly able to firmish the funds neded for the work.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stantos who has been time in England with her daughter, Mrs. Harris Stan-ton Blatch, sailed for New York on the German Lloyd steamer Aller on March 8, and is at this tim steamer Aller on March 8, and is at this time on the ocean. Mrs. Stanton returnsto preside over it International Congress of Women to be hald in Wahlegton this month. In London Mrs. Stanton was bongod with a farewell reception tendered by her countwoman, the American poet, Mrs. Eadel Barnes Gustaffe, at her residence, 30 Cromwell Grove. A distinguised sathering represented literary and artistic Londs. Among those present were the Rev. and Venerable. James Martineau, Mr. Rider Haggard and Mrs. Hard. Mrs. E. Lynn Linton (the novelist), Mrs. Georg H. Riddell, Bret Harte, Andrew Lang, Oscar Wilde an Mrs. Wilde, Mr. and Mrs. Holman Hunt, Miss. Marry Schenon, Wilson Barrett and Miss. Eastlake, Felix al Mms. Ros. on Barrett and Miss Eastlako, Felix of Mme. Ros son Barrett and Miss Basilian MmeRate Thayer, cheles, Oakey Hall, T. P. O'Connor, MmeRate Thayer, Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, Walter Cray and wife, and Mrs. Alexander Hector. Mrs. Gustaft. woman, sailed on the Aller with Mrs. SD sent Great Britain as delegate from the association mittee of the British Women's Temperice Association of Great stain.

The guests invited by Sorois to its rentieth anniversary dinner and reception at Delmogo's are Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen, Miss Edith Thoma Miss Edna Dean Proctor. Laura C. Holloway, Fidell/Bridges, Mrs. Moncure D. Conway, Mrs. Kate Upson fark, Mrs. Alice W. Bollius Mrs. Frederick Wing (Present of the Brooklys Women's Club), Mrs. Bronson Howrd, Mrs. Felix Adler, Mrs. Wm. Winter, Miss Mary A. athbury, Mrs. John Blake (the artist), Mrs. and Miss (ora) Whealer. These ladies are the guests of the cly. There wi other guests of the different memors, and the number of ladies present will be in the nighborhood of 252

lagher's dead."

Four men and a boy with woden shovels haf as big and broad as doors were tacking the drifts infront of the flower store at Lawrence ind Fulton street. Brook-lyn, yesterday morning. siddenly one of the mea dropped his shovel and should: "III, Jimmya customer's got in!" Then they alidropped their wo

SUNBEAMS.

-A recent report from an Engsh Consul tells that "England has a complete mappoly of the trade in rocking horses." -The Sultan has given a pair of splendid

Arab horses to the French Ambassad at Constanti-nople, one being for his wife. -A compositor on the Chaham, Prince Edward's Island, World, translated shior Lord of the Admiralty into "Junior Lord of the imighty," with re-

rint copy at that

-The Pall Mall Gazette congratulating Mr. Irving on the narrow escape ofthe "Faust" scenery at the Union Square fire, declares that he has "Mephistopheles's own luck." -Four fishermen at Knxville, Tenn., re-

port that while crossing the Tennesee in a small boat a fish like a serpent, and fully teneet long, capsised the boat and broke it into pieces, to men barely getting -"Oulds," indignantat reports of her

having permitted continual gravette smoking at her table, writes "that as men fo constituted nowadays they are not happy without moking" she pittes them, and allows them a Turkish clarette after the rosst, -A travelling manager of a theatre company who intended playing "aradias" in the south of France, and feared to shoo! fastidious matrons, and to remove projudices, added b his playbill that no arristy

need be felt by the most refined and moral as ideas and Ene would appear invostumes.

—Among Mr. Frich's acquaintances 788 a. —Among Mr. Frish's acquaintances yas a young man with a "tiptilited" nose, of whom hemakes mention in his autobiography. The tip-tilted nos young man was often made he jest of his associates, ad onse he said, gravely: "Jaay, look here! I object to your making my nose a jubject of conversation." 'That is unfortunate." repijd his friend; "we wanted subject, and we took the net that turned up."

—A woman who has forgotten he name and all of her history previous to her appeal ashs police

—A WOMINIWHO has for appeal after police station for sheler, several months ago, is still found at the Hotel Diey Hospital, in Paria, where she has sent on its being found that she did not; possess herfull mental faculties. She is of the working class, also 45 years old, and was comfortably dressed. Attemptio discover

who she is and whence she came are unavafus. -A minister of the Reformed hurch of England has just eloped with a member of is choir in a small town near Manohester. The reveded Lothario accompanied her on Monday several fels ago to Southport, where she had an engagement to sing at a concert. They did not return, and it hashes been dis-covered that they sailed for America The young woman is 20 years old, and the minister married man.

woman is 20 years old, and the minister married man.

—A maiden woman named Ann Vincer recently died at Mersham in East sut. Eng., at the age of 77. She was an eccentric peen, with a great love for hoarding money, and washever known to change a gold coin when once she oblined it. 270 was found concealed in match boxes doing a heap of old rubbish, and, besides, a bank book Ad securities were found, showing that she possessed its for which she was receiving interest. She had an known to exist for a week on a two pound loaf, a harter of a pound of tracele, and a quarter pound of bust.

—An organization just formed in Pittsburgh is called the "Foremen association," and con-

burgh is called the "Foremen sectation," and consists of foremen from every land industry in the city, from the iron mills to the paint lops. Its object is to secure a suitable reading roof library, symmastem, and especially a lecture hall there new ideas, both theoretical and practical, maybe exchanged;" to setheoretical and practical, mapped and trades; to incure places for skilled worksh in all trades; to inaugurate a system of visits to be principal shops and
mills for the interchange of skyestions and comment,
and for the general advancement of the interests of the
forement themselves, of the imployers for whom they
work, and the men whom thy direct. It is the intention to make the organisation anatomic one.

Scarcity brings out what is most precious. The call listen of cable news this merning was about John L Bullivan.